

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

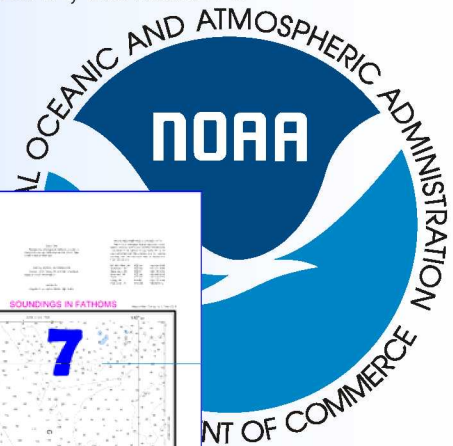
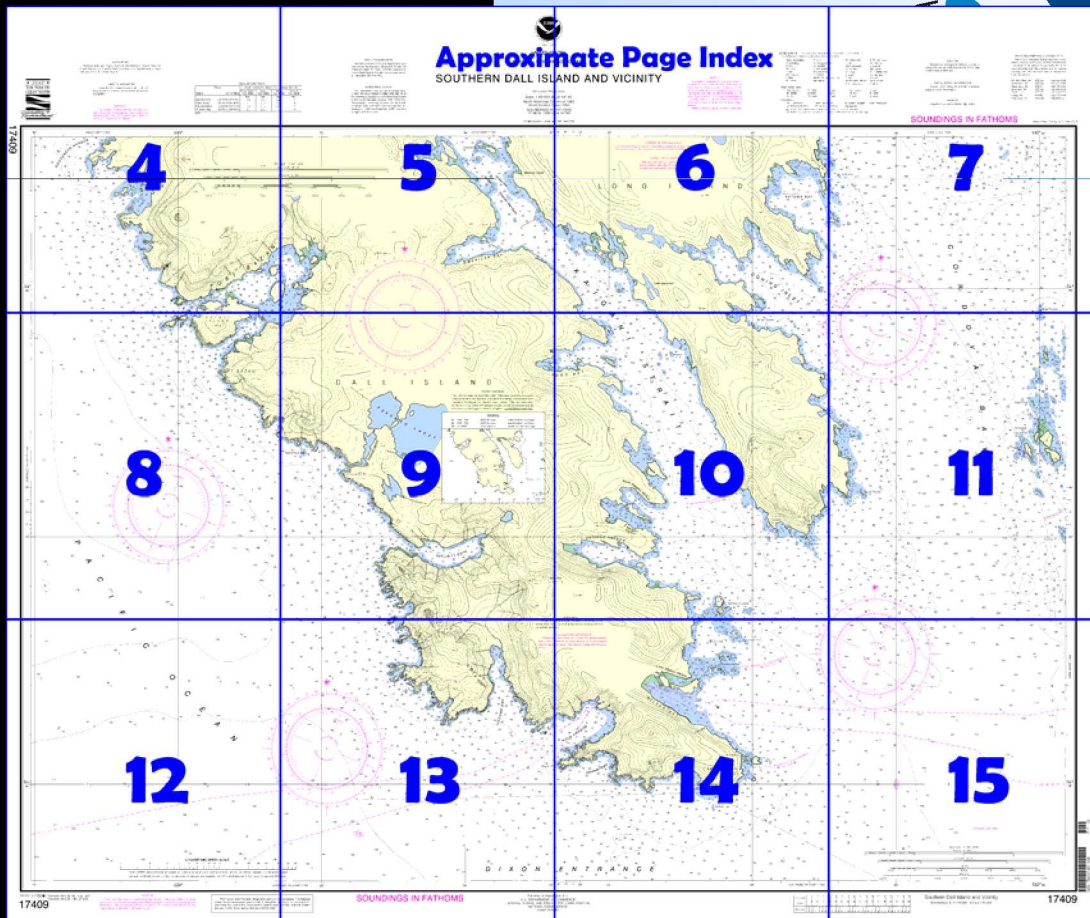
## *Southern Dall Island and Vicinity*

(NOAA Chart 17409)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

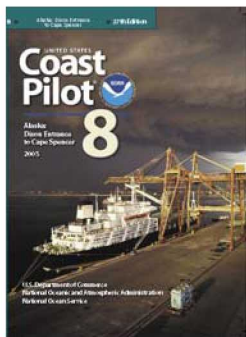
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### **[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 6 excerpts]**

(19) **Chickwan Bight**, about 2.5 miles W of Cape Muzon, is open and exposed and has depths of about 30 fathoms at the entrance, decreasing to 12 fathoms near the head.

(20) **Wolk Harbor**, about 3.5 miles W of Cape Muzon, is deep throughout and is open and exposed. Midchannel depths are 20 to 40 fathoms. There are tide rips off **Wolk Point** between Chickwan Bight and Wolk Harbor.

(21) **Liscome Bay**, about 4.3 miles WNW of

Cape Muzon, affords an anchorage for small vessels, but is exposed to S weather and swell. A submerged rock is about 100 yards off the E shore, about 1.1 miles within the entrance, where the bay narrows. A small rock is about 230 yards N of the submerged rock.

(22) **Point Cornwallis**, marked by a light, is a prominent headland about 6.6 miles WNW of Cape Muzon. At the extremity is a projecting rocky

point, 195 feet high, on the N side of which, close-to, is a similar point, 131 feet high, near which are two small rocks. A rock awash is immediately W of the projecting point, and a submerged rock and a bare rock are about 0.3 mile to the SE. Immediately back of the point is a round-topped hill, 440 feet high. **Stripe Mountain**, about 1.3 miles NE of the point, is marked by a prominent slide on the NW side.

(24) **Essowah Harbor** is about 1.7 miles NNW from Security Cove. The entrance channel is about 0.3 mile long and 30 yards wide; there are two rocks near the entrance. **Essowah Lakes** empty into the head of Essowah Harbor. A small lake, 0.5 mile S of Essowah Lakes, empties near the entrance to Essowah Harbor.

(25) **Parrot Rock** is about 0.9 mile WNW from **Essowah Point**, the point S of the entrance to Essowah Harbor, and is about 0.2 mile offshore.

(26) **Port Bazan** (54°48.8'N., 132°58.5'W.) is between two prominent mountain peaks, about 15 miles from Cape Muzon and 7.5 miles NW of Point Cornwallis. The NW mountain top is a small bare tip; the SE mountain is roughly the shape of a rounded cone, and is heavily wooded to the top.

(27) **Dolgoi Island**, at the entrance to Port Bazan is mound shaped and wooded (with the seaward side rocky and bare of vegetation) to heights of 50 to 100 feet. There are through channels to the NW and SE. W from Dolgoi Island, on the S side of the entrance to the N channel, is a group of four islets close together.

(77) The N side of Cape Muzon trends NW for about 2.5 miles, forming the S side of **McLeod Bay**. **Little Daykoo Harbor**, a small-boat harbor, is close N of McLeod Bay.

(78) **Daykoo Islands** and **Datzkoo Islands** extend 2 miles in a N direction from McLeod Bay, with a maximum distance of about 1 mile offshore.

(79) **Long Island** forms the W side of Cordova Bay for a distance of about 12 miles. The E shore of the island is rugged and broken, with a number of outlying islets and rocks within a distance of about 0.5 mile. There are also a number of indentations and some anchorages.

(82) **Coning Inlet** is on the E side of Long Island about 4.5 miles from the S end. It is open to E and does not afford good anchorage. A lagoon is at the head of the inlet, where it is connected by saltwater rapids.

(83) **Nina Cove**, on the S side of Coning Inlet at the entrance, affords secure anchorage for small craft in 3 to 4 fathoms, sticky bottom. The anchorage is about 200 yards in extent and is S of the small islet in the center of the cove at its head.

(86) **Natoma Point**, low and wooded, is the N point at the entrance to Natoma Bay. A large wooded, high-water islet is close off the point to S. Give the E side of the point and islet a berth of about 0.3 mile.

(168) **Kaigani Point**, at the SW end of Long Island, is low and wooded. A large rock, 18 feet high, is 0.7 mile NW of Kaigani Point and about 0.2 mile offshore.

(169) **Datzkoo Harbor** is on the E side of Dall Island about 1.6 miles NW of the Datzkoo Islands. The entrance is clear and is N of two wooded islands. Anchorage can be had in 15 to 20 fathoms, soft bottom.

(170) **South Kaigani Harbor**, immediately N of Datzkoo Harbor, is constricted at the entrance by reefs on the N side and a rock that uncovers 5 feet on the S side. The channel about 100 yards wide has a depth of 4½ fathoms. During the fishing season a fish-buying scow may be anchored in the harbor. The scow sells gasoline, diesel fuel, water, provisions and fishing supplies.

(171) **North Kaigani Harbor**, immediately N of South Kaigani Harbor, is entirely exposed to SE weather and the ocean swell, and is of no use as an anchorage.

(173) **Pond Bay** is on the SW side of Kaigani Strait about 3.5 miles N of North Kaigani Harbor. A wooded island is halfway toward the head of the bay with a clear channel on the N side. Anchorage may be had W of this island in desired depths up to 20 fathoms, soft bottom. However, a strong wind blows up the bay in SE weather and, because of the danger from dragging, it is not recommended for anchorage.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 3/02  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 9/02

### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

### Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 54° 45'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

### VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES

Traffic services calling-in point with number; arrows indicate direction of vessel movement. For additional information, see Sailing Directions.

### WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I., AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I., AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I., AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I., AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.242" southward and 5.991" westward to agree with this chart.

### LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed at Cape Muzon, 3° in the Daykoo Islands, and 4° in Kaigani Strait about 1.2 miles NW of Kaigani Point.

### SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Department of Agriculture and U.S. Coast Guard.

### COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

### TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Security Cove	(54°45'N/132°51'W)	10.8	10.1	1.4	-4
Cape Muzon	(54°40'N/132°40'W)	12.1	11.3	1.4	-4
Kaigani Harbor	(54°45'N/132°43'W)	11.9	11.3	1.5	-4
American Bay	(54°51'N/132°50'W)	12.4	11.6	1.4	-4

(602)

### ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N run	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mer marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

### Bottom characteristics:

Bids boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

### Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Department of Agriculture and U.S. Coast Guard.

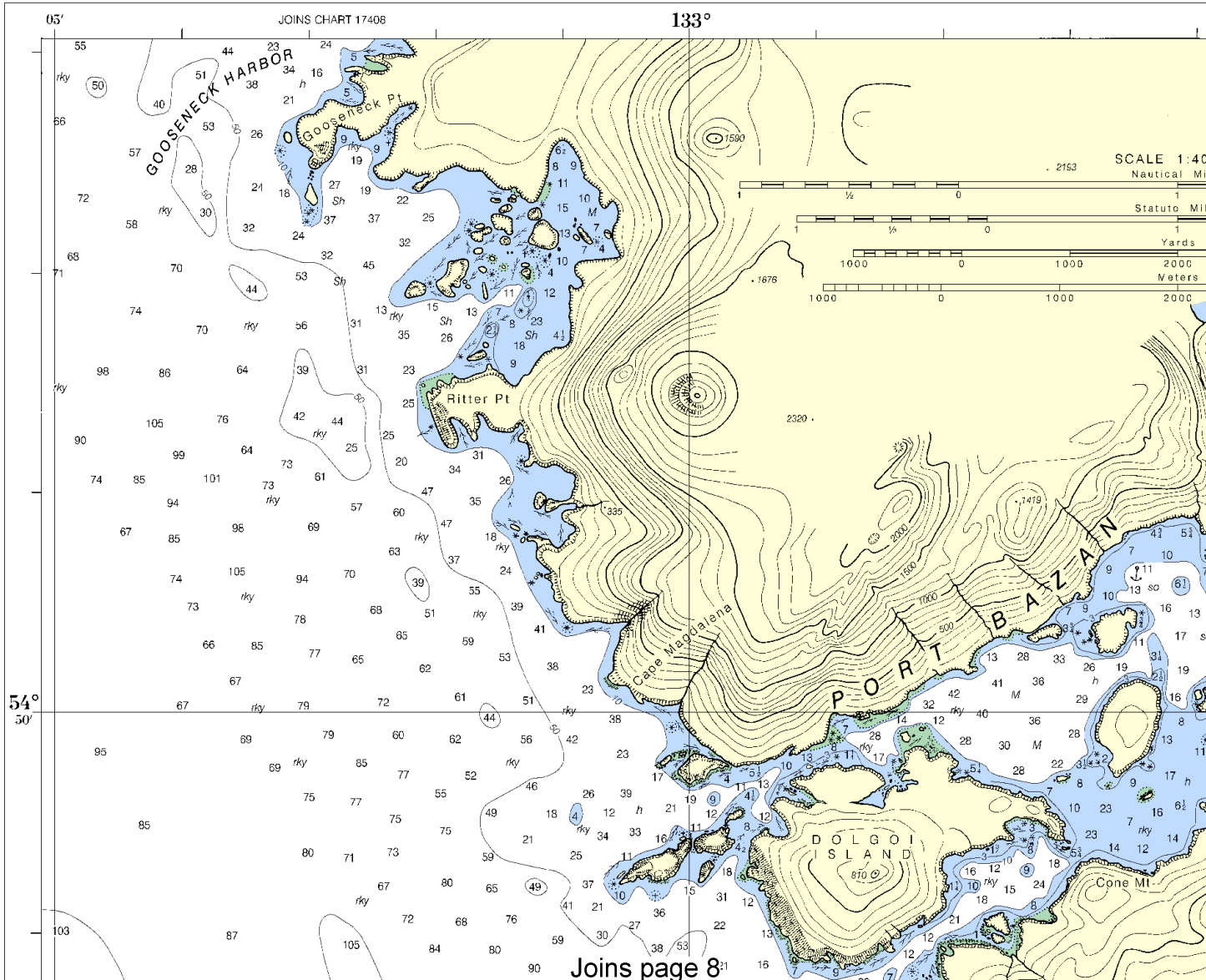
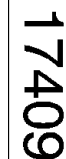
*Celebration & Recommitment*

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extrem Low Water
Security Cove	(54°45'N/132°51'W)	feet	feet	feet	feet
Cape Muzon	(54°40'N/132°40'W)	10.8	10.1	1.4	-4
Kaigani Harbor	(54°40'N/132°43'W)	12.1	11.3	1.4	-4
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American Bay	(54°51'N/132°50'W)	12.4	11.6	1.1	-4

(602)



Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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# SOUTHERN DALL ISLAND

Mercator Projection

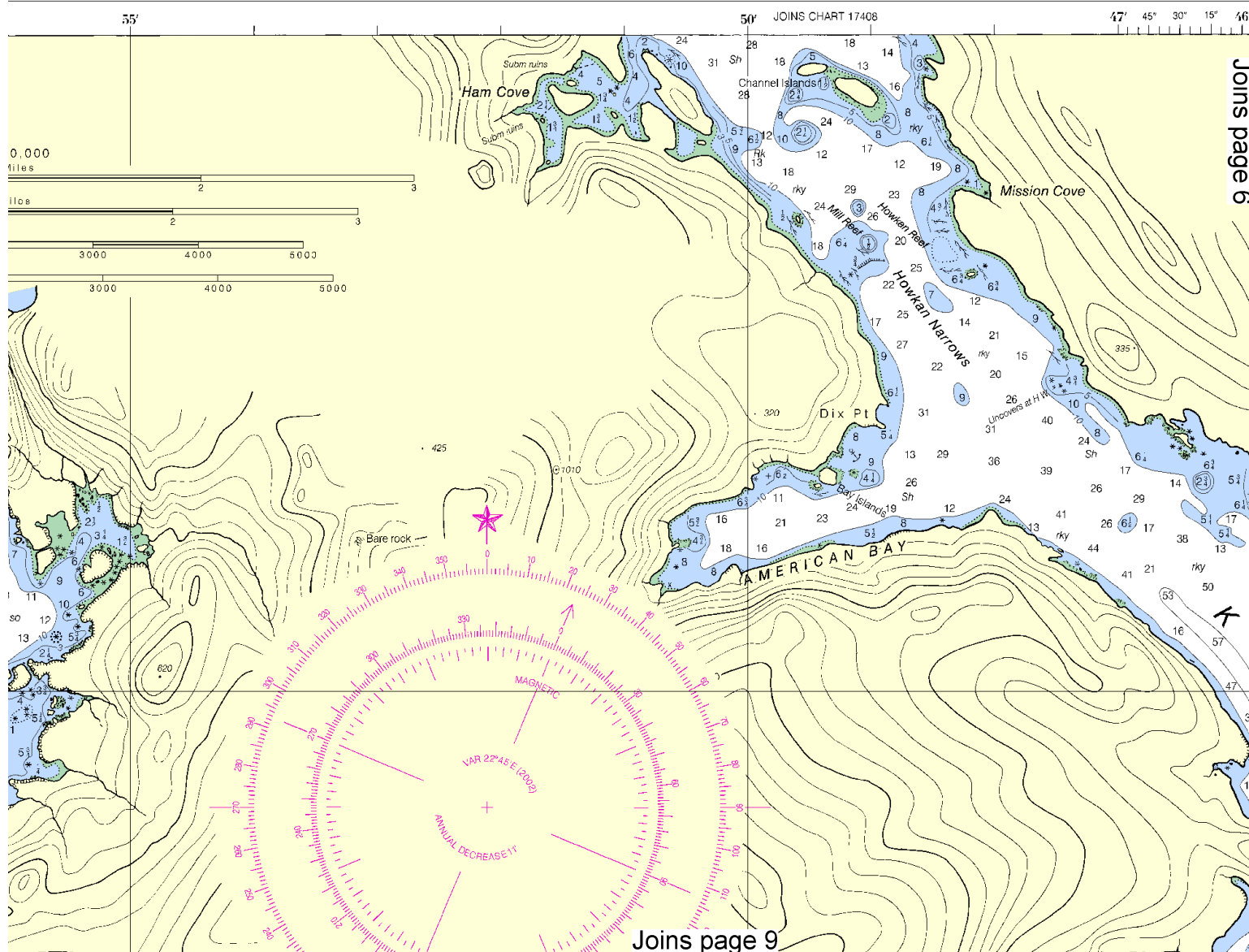
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 54° 45'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 8146, 1st Ed., Sept. 1924 KAPP 2728

LW)
Water
net
-4
-4
-4
-4



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

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UNITED STATES

AK - SOUTHEAST COAST

# LONG ISLAND AND VICINITY

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 54° 45'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Copyright © 1994, 1st Ed., Sept. 1924 KAPP 2728

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list see Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise noted)  
AERO aeronautical G  
AL alternating IQ  
B black ISO  
Bn beacon LT  
C can M  
DIA diaphone m  
F fixed MI  
Fl flashing MR

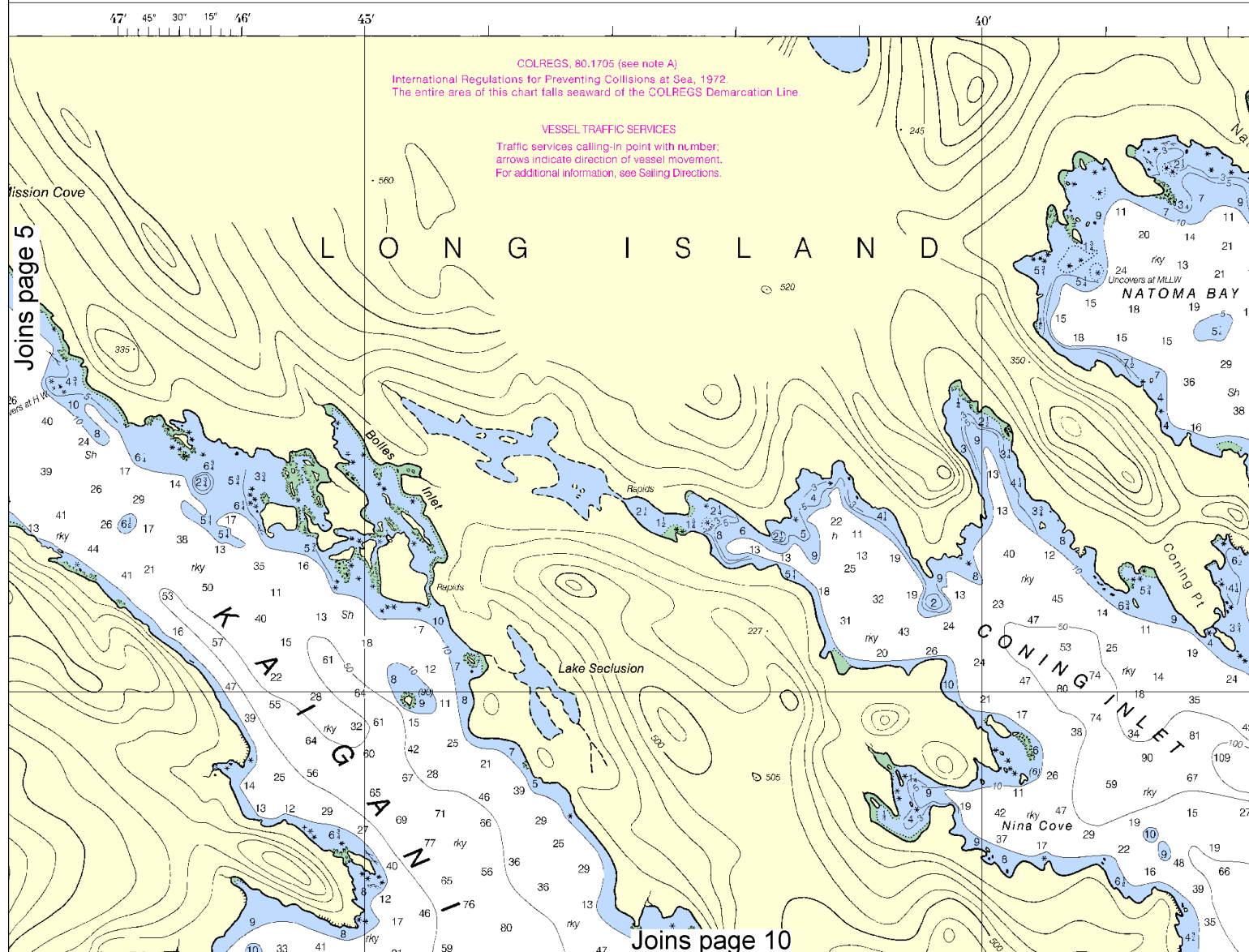
Bottom characteristics:  
Bls boulders Co coral  
bk broken G gravel  
Cy clay Gls grass

Miscellaneous:  
AUTH authorized  
ED existence doubtful  
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction.  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover at low water.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



See list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1, unless otherwise indicated:

G green	Mo Morse code	R TR radio tower
IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	H bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

al algal	gy grey	Oys oysters	so soft
vol volcanic	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
PA position approximate	Rep reported	
n, or shallower clear to the depth indicated.		
Uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.		

#### CAUTION

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#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

#### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

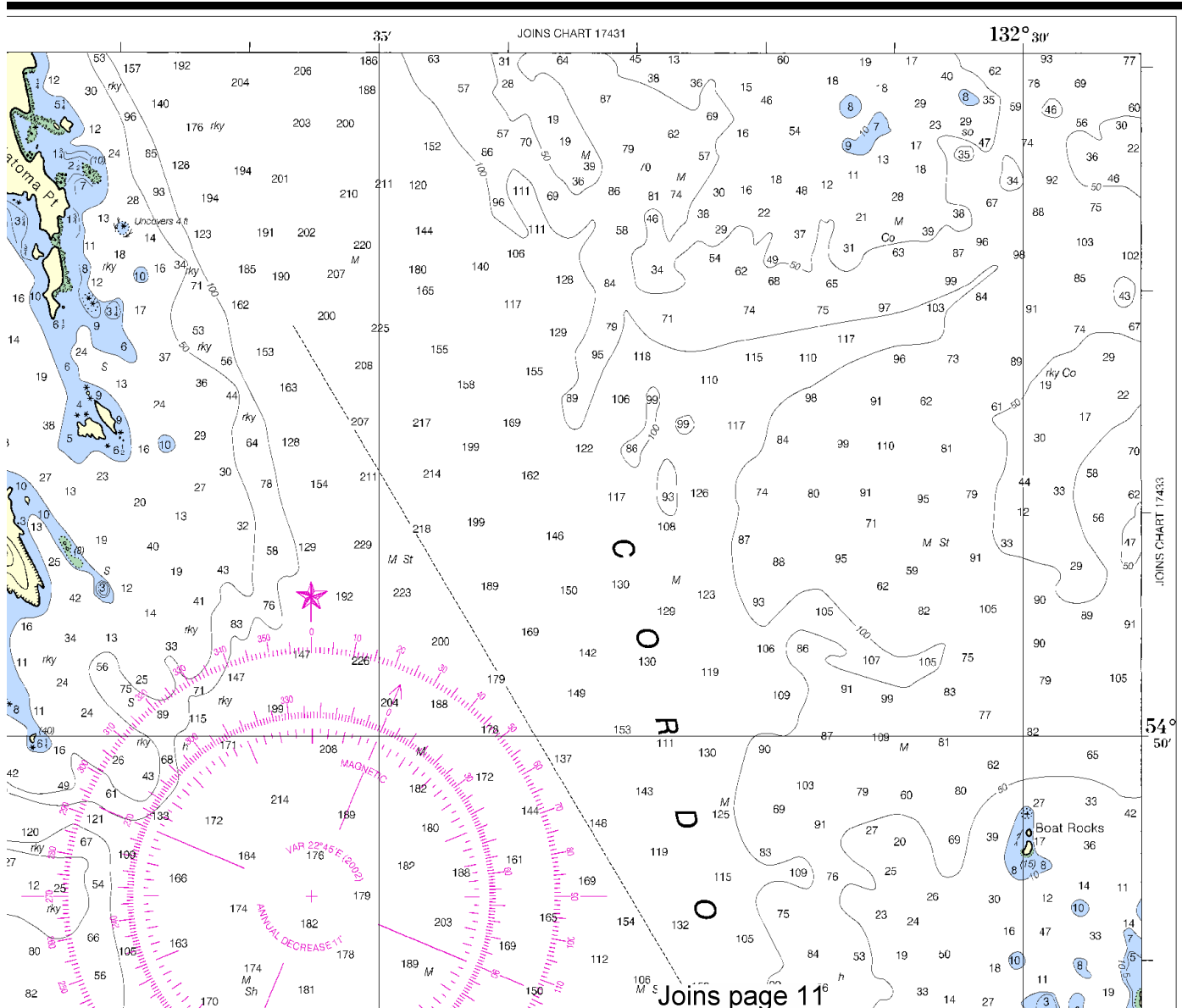
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Duke I., AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WKJ-26	162.55 MHz

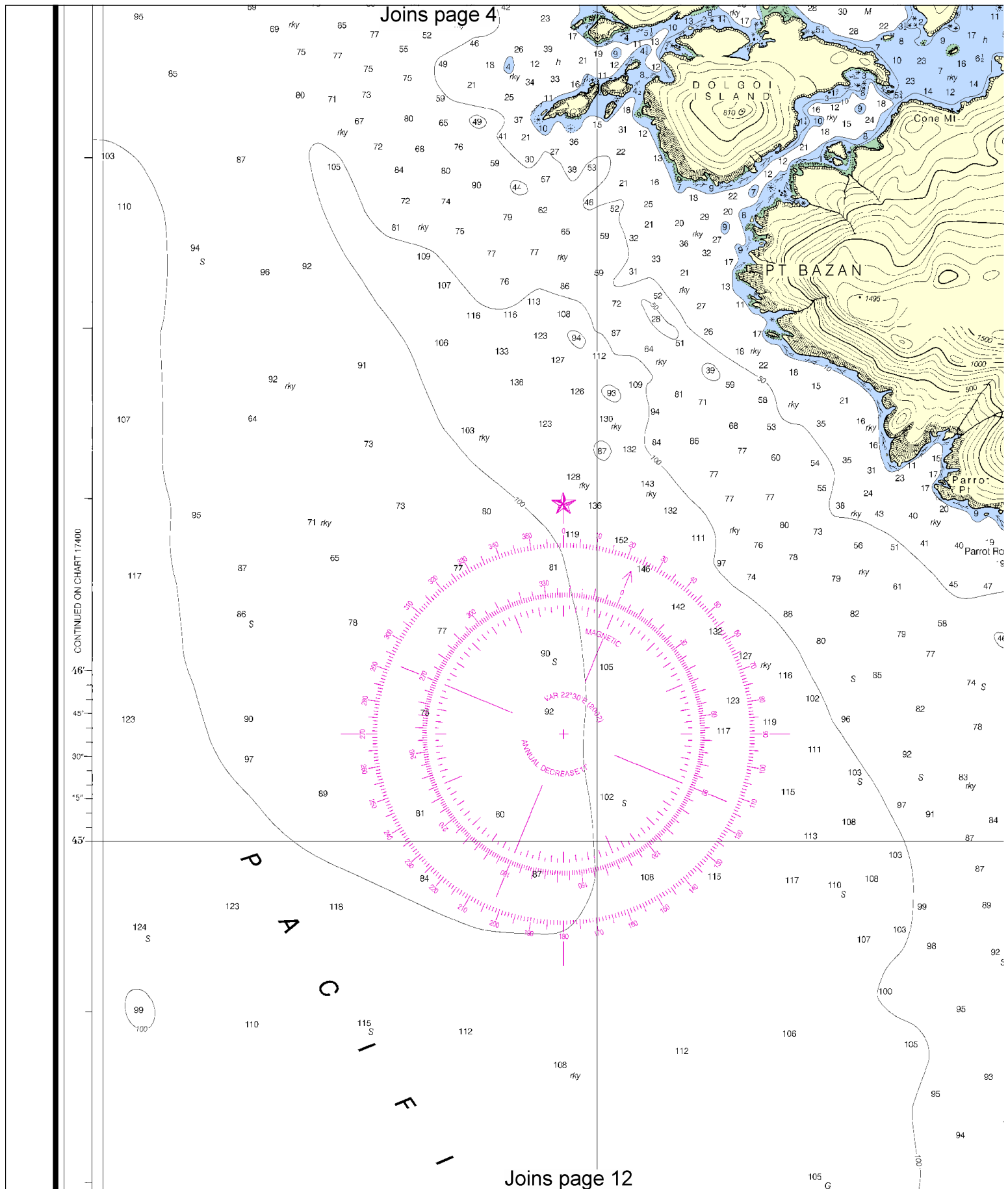
## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3, Panels Q, R

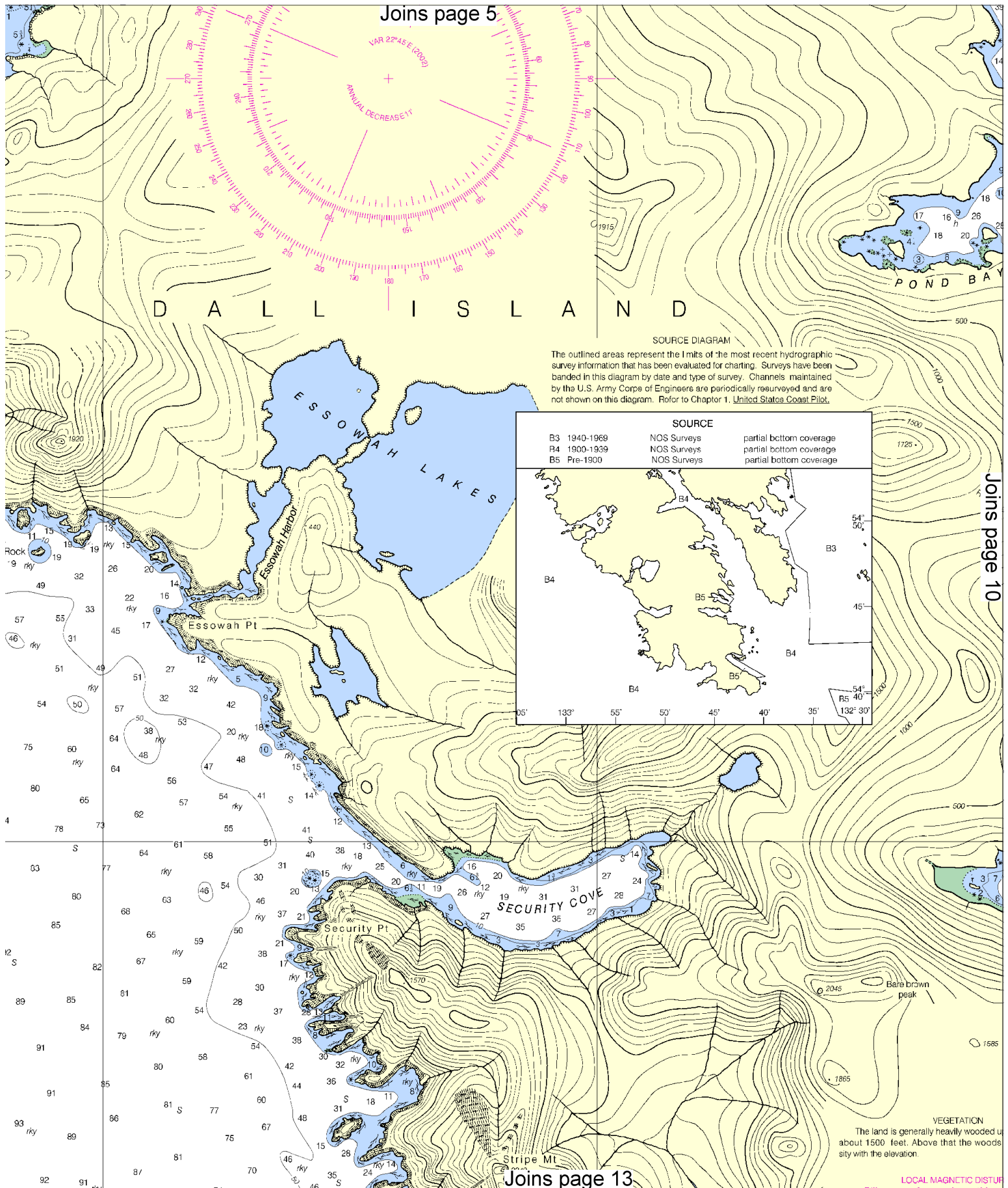


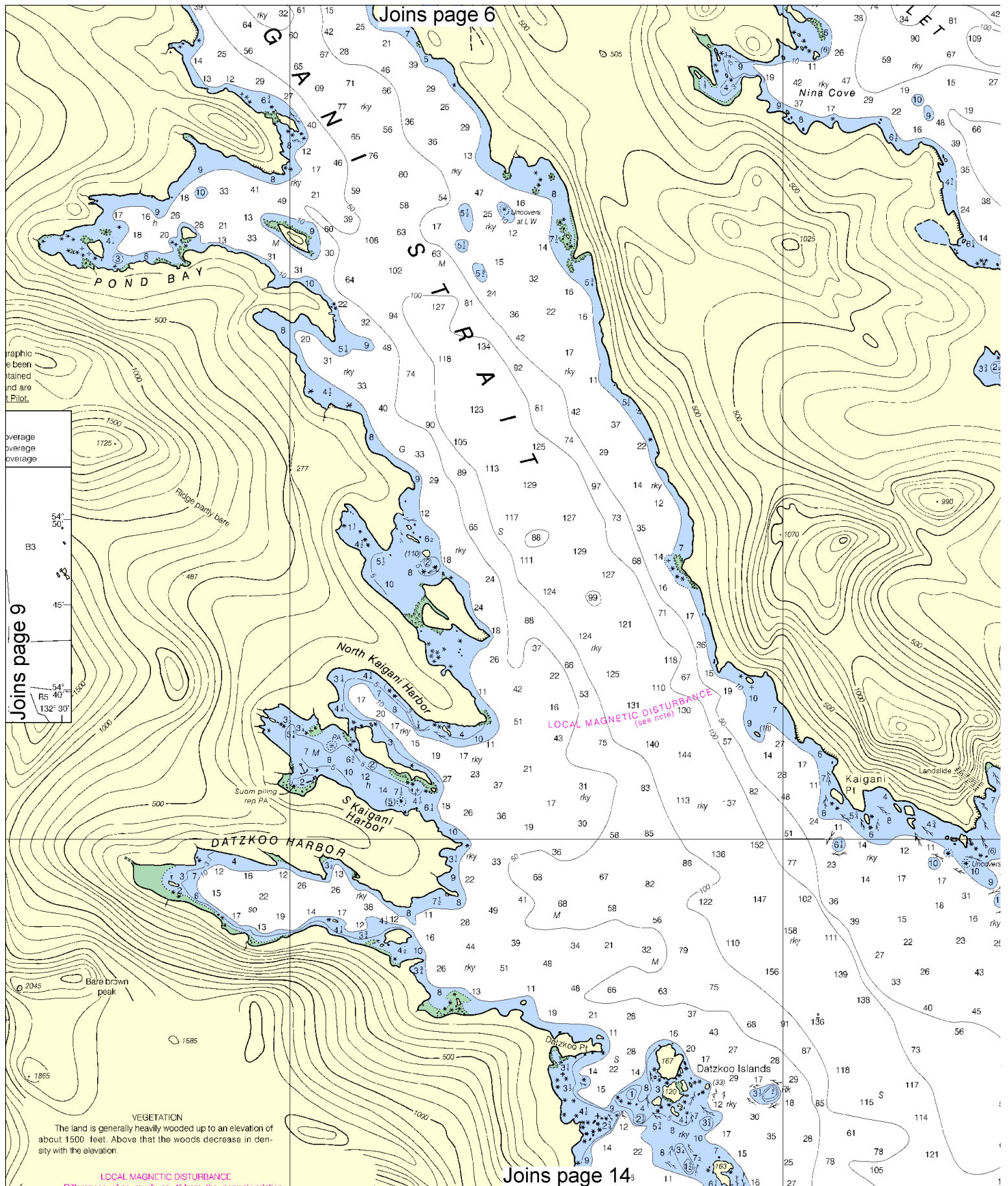
This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

Joins page 4









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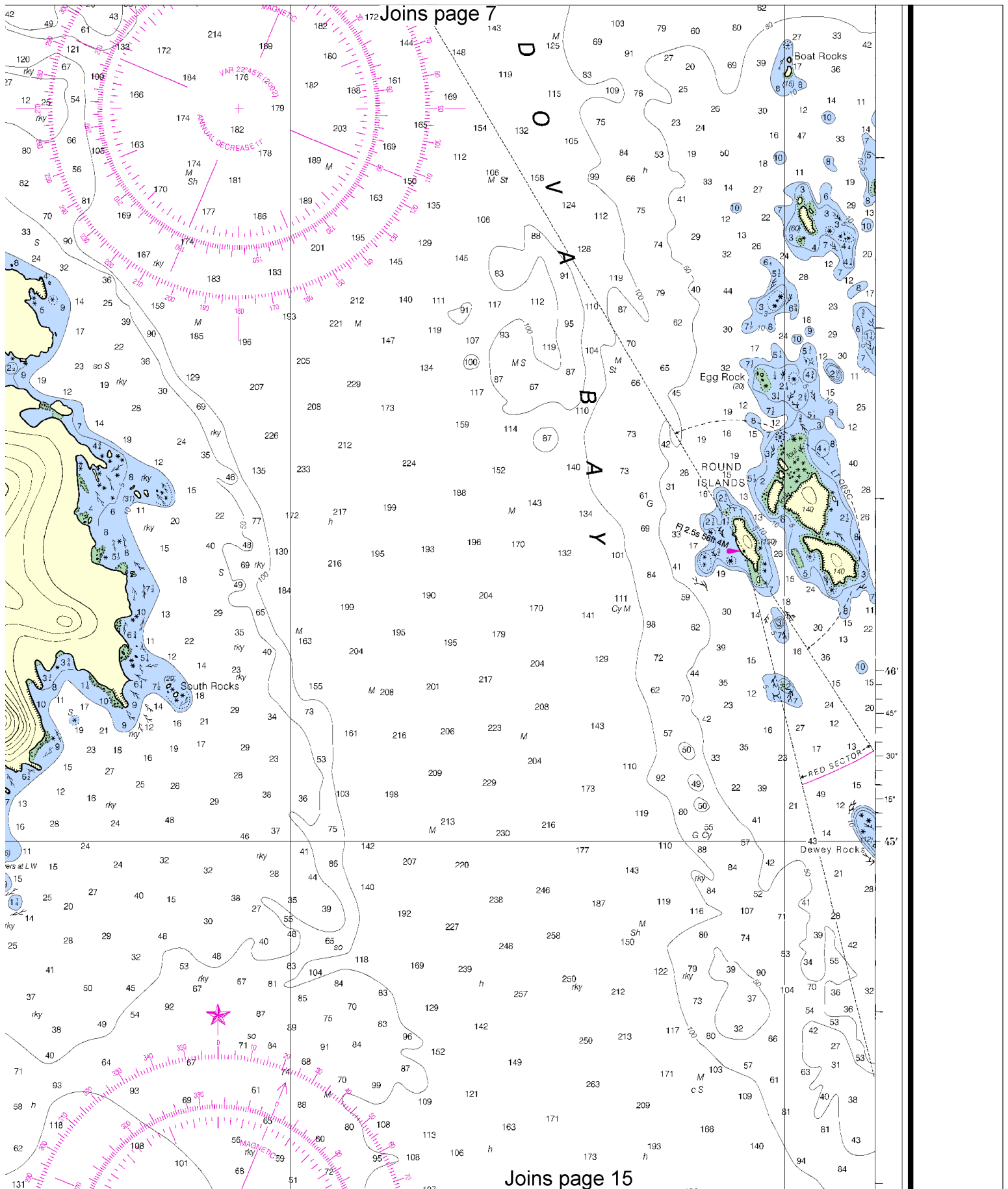


Printed at reduced scale.

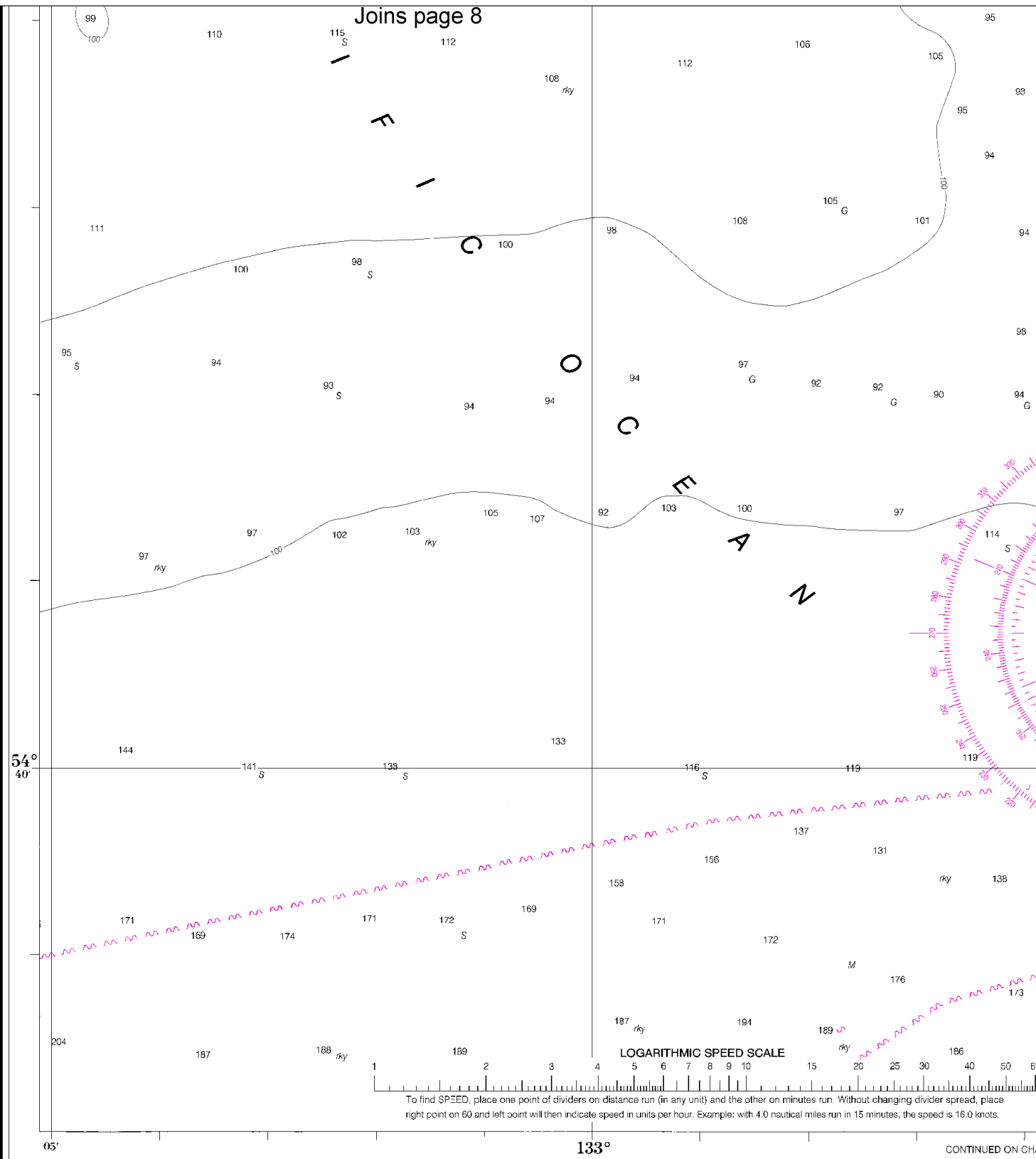
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









10th Ed., Jul/02 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 3/02  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 9/02

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or to improve this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CSD), National Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

17409

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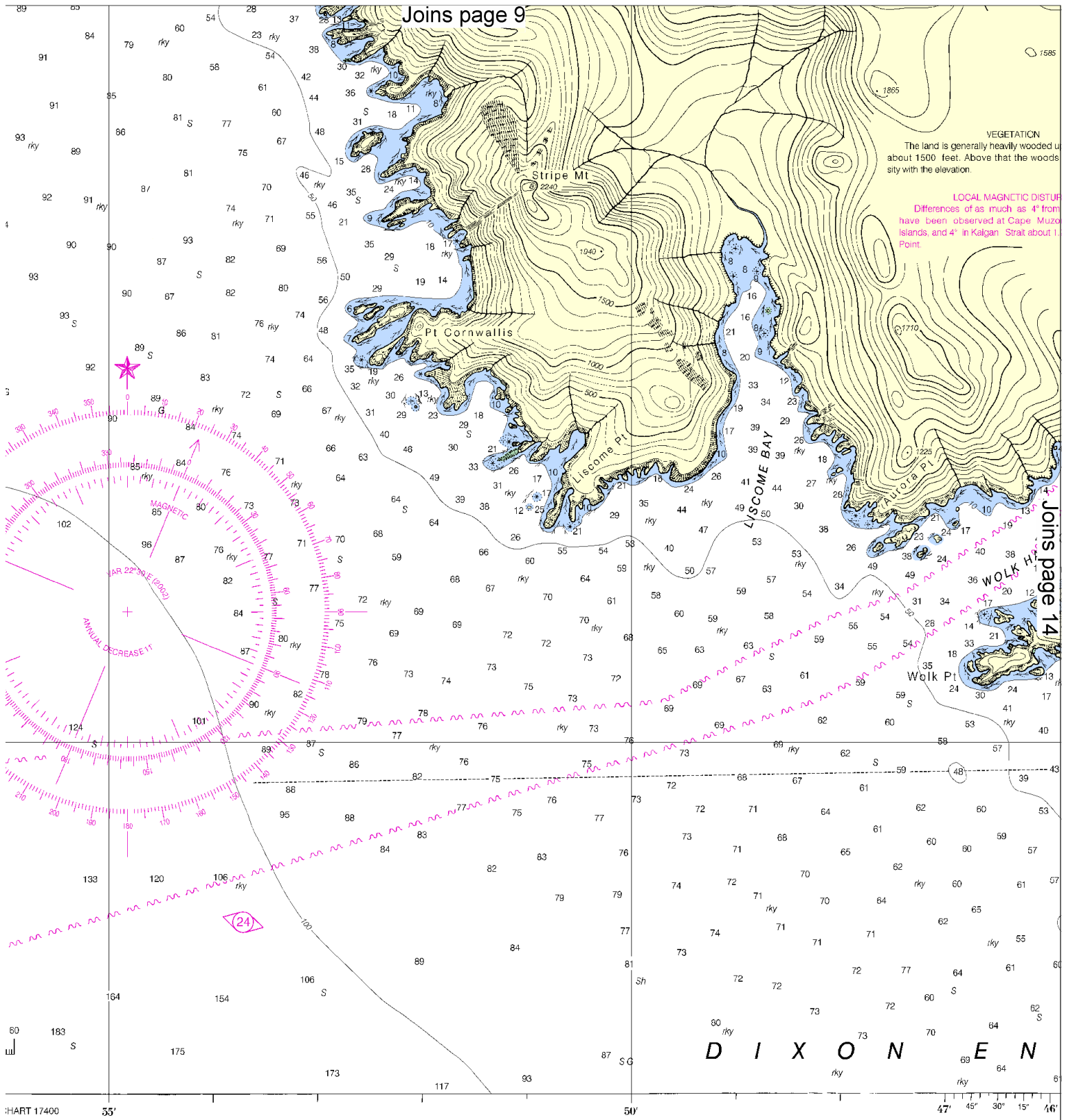


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





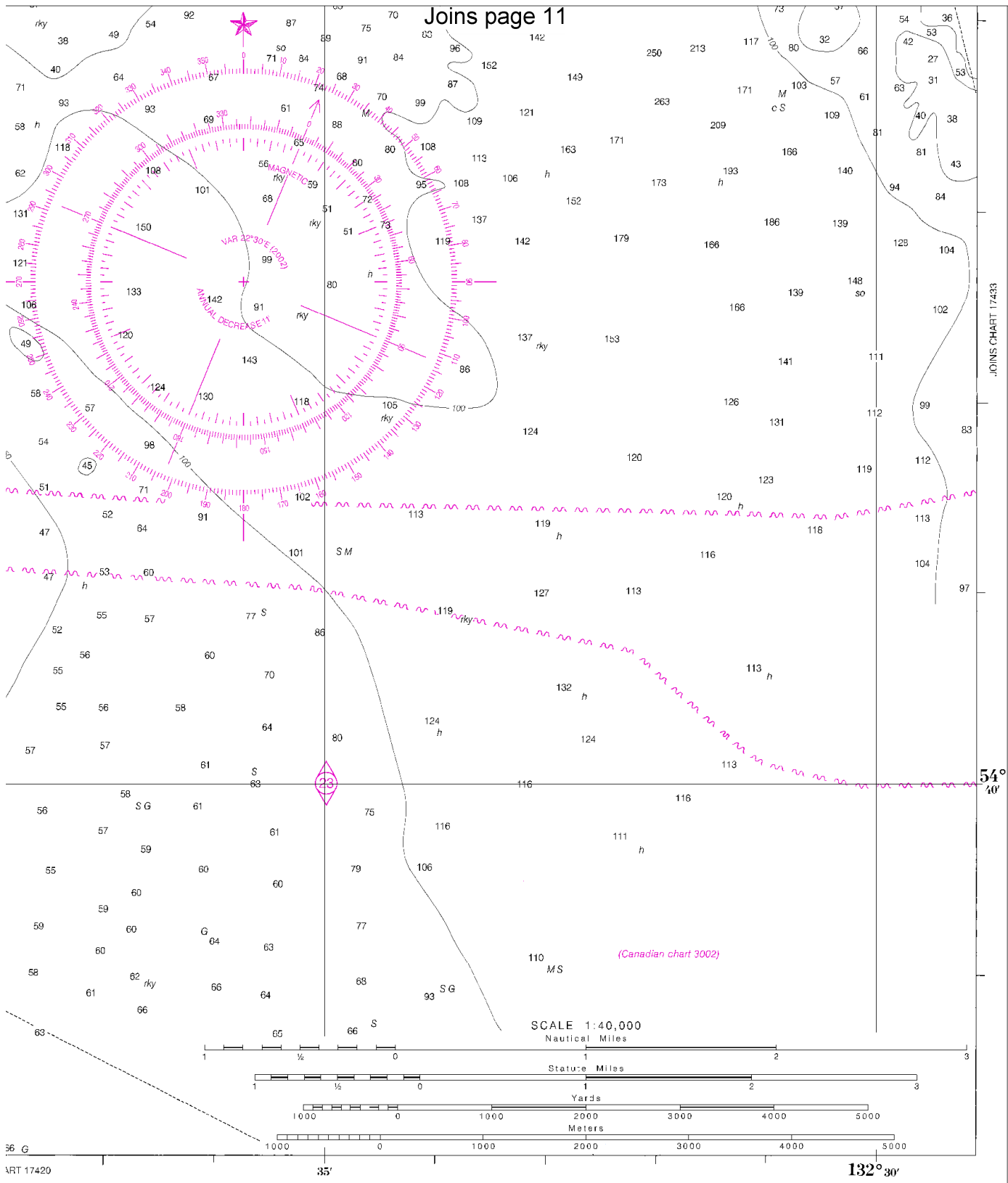
1. The National Ocean Service provides comments for the National Ocean Service.

## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY







JOINS CHART 17433



ED. NO. 10



NSN 7642014011456  
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17409

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Southern Dall Island and Vicinity  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17409

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).